(10.)

REASONS FOR A WAR WITH France and Spain,

Wherein ſome late Arguments *againſt it are conſider'd.*

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REASONS For a War, &c.

WHile the Nation is ſo ſenſibly touch'd with an Abhorrence of the *French* King's Recognition of the pretended Prince of *Wales* his Right to the three Imperial Crowns of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and every County and Corporation are contending to be the moſt forward in ſhewing their Deteſtation of ſuch unwarrantable Proceedings; it cannot be a little ſurprizing to have a Perſon that owns himſelf to be an *Engliſhman*, and a Lover of his Country, enter the Liſts in Defiance of that Zeal, which is almoſt Univerſal for his Majeſty's Sacred Perſon and Government.

A Man might have thought that the moſt direct Way to make any one's Affection for the Place of his Nativity known, was to write in Favour of his Fellow-Subjects, and advance

Poſitions in Defence of their Concurrence towards their mutual Preſervations: But our Gentleman is of another Opinion, and preſers every *Nation in the World* before that which ought to have the Precedence in his Eſteem; and to make it appear that he believes as he writes, and thinks us *Humourſome*, he himſelf is of the *Humour* to ſuppoſe we ſhould be taken with the Character he has thought fit to beſtow upon us.

For my part, I muſt ask his Pardon, if I deal more ingenuouſly with him than the reſt of my Brethren that have fallen under his Cenſure, and ſtand up for thoſe unanimous Addreſſes that have ſuch an Influence on the Conſultations abroad for the Common Security of the Liberties of *Europe*, which ſeem to be drawing near their End, without the Intervention of ſuch Alliances as may prevent it. As it is not his Buſineſs to write a *Panegyrick* upon his *Country*, ſo I muſt be plain with him, and acquaint him that it is none of *mine* to employ my ſelf about one upon *Him:* and ſince he has not been prodigal of his Civilities to thoſe that might have expected another ſort of Uſage from his hands, he muſt expect the ſame Treatment from Mine.

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Wherefore, to begin with his Argument, which ſeems to be nothing elſe but a Bundle of Tautology, and a Heap of Thoughts not rightly digeſted; I ſhall in the firſt place, take Notice, That he does not make it his *Buſineſs to vindicate the Honour of the French King*, at the ſame time he is wholly taken up in Defence of it. For certainly his Honour is highly concern'd in Vindicating an Act which has given ſuch Umbrage to his Majeſty, and the reſt of the Princes and States in Confederacy with him; and if he takes upon himſelf to be his moſt Unchriſtian Majeſty's Advocate to juſtifie his making theſe Kingdoms to be in his Gift, in my poor Judgment he makes the Vindication of his Honour his *Buſineſs*; which is a downright Contradiction to what he aſſerts. But whether it be his *Buſineſs* or not, it will be no Breach of Manners in us to make it our *Diverſion*, and examine whether his Reaſons againſt a War with *France* on that Account, have ſuch Weight in them as he is apt to fanſie, and are not over-balanc'd by thoſe which may be made uſe of for it.

To keep him in ſight I muſt be oblig'd to follow ſomething of his Method, elſe I ſhould divert

divert the Reader from the many Digreſſions he abounds with, and ſtick wholly to the Buſineſs in hand between us and *France*, in Relation to the ſtrict obſervation of the Treaty of *Reſwick*. But ſince he mentions the Occaſion of the War between us and the *Dutch* in the Year 1672, and would inſinuate, as if we had no Grounds to break with 'em at that Juncture, he would do well to read over Sir *George Downing*'s Memorial to the States General, and reflect upon their ſeveral Encroachments upon our Trade, their Barbarities at *Amboyna*, the unregarded Complaints, which were made about our Herring Fiſhery, and the many Affronts in Libels, and Pictures which were put upon the late King *Charles* the ſecond and His Miniſtry; and the attack upon their *Smyrna* Fleet will be ſufficiently aton'd for. It is to be acknowledg'd there were ſome Gentlemen belonging to the Court in thoſe days, who conſulted their own Private Intereſts, more than the Publick Good; but if the War with the *Dutch* was the worſt Conſequence of their Advice, they need be no more aſham'd of ſeeing their Names ſet down in the Hiſtory of thoſe Times, than they have occaſion to be ſtartled

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at the Remembrance of the Peace, which was the Conſequence of that Rupture.

We were ſo far from loſing any thing by the War, that we kept the Honour of Lording it over the *Britiſh* Seas; and their Conceſſions about ſtriking to the *Engliſh* Flag, are ſufficient Teſtimonies of this Aſſertion: to which may be added the Enlargement of our Territories in the *Indies*, and the Redreſs of thoſe Grievances which made us firſt have recourſe to Arms, and we need look no farther than the Treaty between King *Charles* the ſecond, and the States General in the Year 1677. to find ſuch Terms ſtipulated and agreed to between the ſaid Powers, as will tend to the everlaſting Honour, as well as the Security of both Nations.

As for his Reflections upon the *Learned Gentleman* Dr. *Davenant*, I ſhall leave him in his *Peaceable* Temper to wage *War* with him if he pleaſes; but were I to make choice of a Man to write againſt, I ſhould give him my Vote before the *Doctor in Politicks*, who I am well aſſur'd never wrote againſt a War, but for the Good of the Nation; and if he is now writing for a War, has alſo the Welfare of the Publick before his Eyes; and I perſuade my

ſelf can give him an Anſwer to any proper Queſtion he ſhall think fit to put to him. But as the Doubt which he would have reſolv'd may be eaſily clear'd without an *Oedipus*, I ſhall undertake it my ſelf, and make appear that *a Breach of the Ballance of Power is a ſufficient Ground for a War*, without making uſe of a Sophiſm, which he is forc'd to bring in to his Aſſiſtance.

The receiv'd Interpretation of the *Ballance of Power*, is a due Poize of Government between Princes and States; ſo that the greater Prince ſhall not invade the Privileges of the leſs, or uſurp an *Univerſal Monarchy*, by the Conqueſt of Kingdoms, that are Inferiour to him in Strength; and the Partition Treaty which the King's Evil Miniſters, not the *King*, are *blam'd* for, was a direct Breach of this Ballance, if we rely upon the Judgment of the Lords and Commons, who at their laſt Seſſion in Parliament voted it as ſuch. They know very well, and make a due eſtimate of the Greatneſs of *France*, they are too well ſatisfied from the Experience of her King's Strength and Ambition, to encreaſe it, that his own Dominions are almoſt too many for a Gentleman of his Conſtitution, and

that

that the Addition of the Kingdom of *Naples* and ſo many Provinces Contiguous to it, would have made him too great a Match for ſome Neighbouring Princes, whom he would have us'd at his Diſcretion, and it behov'd our Councellors to enter into Treaties and Confederacies to hinder ſuch an Acceſſion of Power, not make Alliances to promote it.

To prove that this Ballance of Power is broken, we need look no farther than the *French* Poſſeſſing themſelves of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and the Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Mantua*, the Confederacy thoſe two Nations have enter'd into to Engroſs the whole Trade of the *Weſt-Indies*, and the Fleets they have mutually equip'd to hinder the Paſſage of the *Dutch* and *Engliſh* thro' the *Streights*; and if the Fortifications they are making at *Cadiz* and *Gibraltar*, are not ſufficient Arguments for a War, (and that Immediately,) nothing like it can be Juſtifiable. It's true indeed, the *French* have not actually attack'd Us; but they have given us cauſe enough to be ſatisfied, they will as ſoon as a fit opportunity ſhall preſent it ſelf; and as Phyſick is taken by way of Prevention before the Diſeaſe has taken poſſeſſion of us,

ſo we have the ſame Reaſons to fall upon the *French* King, in order to remove the *Evil Day* from us, which will aſſuredly come, unleſs proper means are made uſe of in order to prevent it.

And to ſhew that we may with Juſtice be the Aggreſſors, let us Examine into the Authority the *French* King has to impoſe a Prince upon us, and to Compliment (as he calls it) a Young Gentleman with the Title he had no Right to beſtow it upon. Either he muſt deny his preſent Majeſty's Title, which he has own'd in the moſt Solemn Manner, or muſt not give it away to the Prince of *Wales*, ſince one is Excluſive of the other, and there cannot be two Kings of *England* at one and the ſame time. He did it before, that's true, to the late unhappy King *James*; but what of that? He had actually been a King, had Sate on the Throne of his Anceſtors without being ſuſpected as to his Birth, and had continued in his Royalty, but for the pernicious Advice that Dethron'd him. But for this young Gentleman, who if actually born of the Queen, was unlawfully brought forth, the Princeſs and the great Officers of the Crown, being not at her Majeſty's Labour,

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he has no manner of pretence to that Dignity he has inveſted himſelf with. His Education in the *French* Court, His Religion, and the Reſentment he has frequently expreſs'd at the Treatment his Father receiv'd from his Subjects, are ſufficient Arguments againſt him; and the *French* King has not only Affronted the King of *England*, whom he has Sworn to keep a good Correſpondence with, but the whole *Engliſh* Nation, by ſuch a diſhonourable Recognition.

In *Henry* the Fifth's Time, a leſs trivial Affront was look'd upon as a ſufficient Ground of a War, and we ought not in *William Henry*'s Time to put up ſuch an Injury to a Prince that has endear'd himſelf to us by his Juſtice, Valour and Clemency, and has heighten'd the Reputation of his People, beyond the Precedents of any of the former Ages.

Nor is there any Compariſon to be made between the Perfidiouſneſs of *Uladiſlaus* in attacking the Emperor *Amurath*, and the Juſtice we have to fall upon *France*, for her late Uſage of a Prince that never Arm'd himſelf, unleſs for the Redreſs of Injuries done to his own People, or their Confederates. *France* has actually broke the fourth Article of the

Treaty of *Reſwick*, which enjoyn's the *French* King to Aſſiſt His Majeſty's Enemies neither directly nor indirectly. Now if ſtanding by the King of St. *Germains*, in his pretended Enſigns of Soveraignity, be not an indirect Aſſiſtance of His Majeſty's Enemies, and conſequently a Breach of the ſaid Treaty, I ſhall be at a loſs to know what can be eſteem'd as ſuch.

Wherefore we may turn the Tables, and inſtead of flinging the Odium of a War upon the Proteſtants, with as much Juſtice as the *Turkiſh* Emperor, hold up the Counterpart of the Articles of the Peace of *Reſwick*, and call upon *God to behold the Faith of thoſe that profeſs themſelves his more immediate Servants*, and go by the Name of his Catholicks. And he might have ſpar'd his Invitation, or rather Challenge to the Nation to *declare* what Reaſons we have to enter into a New War, ſince there never was a War, but at the firſt breaking out of it, without a Declaration of the Occaſions of it, which he may expect to ſee publiſh'd to the whole Chriſtian World, before things come to an open Rupture.

There

There was no occaſion to mention the pretended Prince of *Wales* His Title to the three Crowns; It fell to the Ground of courſe from the Ratification of the Treaty; and he that was not to ſupply His Majeſty's Enemies with Arms, Ammunition, Proviſions or Money, in order to enable 'em to form Conſpiracies, *&c.* might have aſſuredly known His Majeſty was ſo Jealous of His Honour, that he would admit of no Competitor, that ſhould ſet up a Claim to what he was poſſeſs'd of, in order to withdraw His Subjects, or at leaſt, make 'em waver in their Duty and Allegiance.

I hold with him, that a War is not to be begun upon every little trivial Circumſtance, nor the Nation put to an Expence of Blood and Treaſure for things of no Moment. But that the Affront now given to the Nation in the Perſon of its Royal Defender, is of ſuch a Nature, and not enough to juſtifie a War with *France*, I ſhall take the Liberty utterly to deny, and affirm it to be a *literal* Infraction of the Peace; and though King *James*'s Title to the three Crowns was taken no notice of, yet his owning any other for King of *England* after his Deceaſe, and after he had Complimented King *William* on His Acceſſion

ceſſion to the Throne, by his Ambaſſador Count *Tallard*, rendered him incapable of Inveſting his pretended Son with the ſame Dignity, without an Apparent Injury to that Prince, from whoſe Hands he had actualy receiv'd a Peace.

The Compaſſion the King had for his Deceas'd Father in Law and Uncles Misfortunes, made him not take notice of the Title and Protection which was given to him by the *French*. He might, if he pleas'd, have made his Removal from *France* one of the Articles of the Treaty, but he had a true knowledge of his Royal Extraction, and was contented to let him enjoy a few Titular Honours, whilſt he himſelf had the Poſſeſſion of thoſe which were Real and Subſtantial. But the Caſe is much different as to his pretended Son. To own his Birth, is to ſtrike immediately at the Foundation of his own Royalty, and affront him in the moſt tender Part: the Right he has to the Crown of *England*, which has been confirm'd to him by the Voice of the People, who are Judges of that Right, and by his Marriage with the Eldeſt Daughter of the late King. For to acknowledge the Prince of *Wales* his Legitimacy, is

actually

actually to acknowledg him for King, which is excluſive of the juſt Authority his preſent Majeſty has been Inveſted with.

To come nearer to the matter in diſpute we may obſerve, that it is Stipulated in the firſt Article of Peace, between the two Kings of *England* and *France*, that they ſhall *mutually promote each other's Honour and Intereſt:* And if this is not directly broken on the Part of *France*, then *France* has always kept true to her Word; which I believe the greateſt Bigot to the *French* Intereſt can hardly perſuade himſelf to be Truth. The Honour and Intereſt of each other are mentioned in expreſs Terms, and Imply a Literal Infraction of the Treaty. For this muſt be granted that the *French* King's making a Gift of His Majeſty's Honour and Dignity to another, is ſo far from promoting the *Honour* and *Intereſt* of his Allie, and Confederate, that it is a downright Diminution of it.

But I cannot part with him on this Head, till the Author has accounted for the Affront he himſelf has put upon the King, in leſſening that of another, and giving Sawcy Advice to that Wiſe Prince, who is ſo great a Judge of things of that Nature, as even to render

render his humble Submiſſion to his Majeſty's Conduct, as Contemptible as his Inſolent Wiſh. The Dignity of his Majeſty's High Station required that his Miniſter ſhould ſtay no longer in a Court that had us'd him ſo uncivily; yet tho' the Earl of *Mancheſter* did not take his Audience of Leave from the King, from whom the Affront to his Maſter directly proceeded, yet he ſent his Secretary to the Marquiſs *de Torcy*, Miniſter of State, with his Reaſons for being Commanded to withdraw himſelf out of the Kingdom, and without doubt the Anſwer to 'em (viz.) *that his Majeſty had done nothing contrary to the Treaty of* Reſwick, was Communicated to the Marquiſs's Maſter before he ſent it. And tho' this Writer audaciouſly affirms, that *this Affront, ſaving the Reſentment His Majeſty has of it, is nothing to us*, I ſhall always be of Opinion with his Majeſty, that, as the *Honour and Intereſt of King and People are inſeparable*, ſo the People ought to expreſs their Reſentments in the higheſt manner, for any Indignity that ſhall be offer'd to their Sovereign; eſpecially ſuch a Prince who has expos'd his pretious Life, and every thing elſe, that was valuable, for the Recovery of their loſt Liberties.

Having

Having thus ſet Matters in their true Light ſo far as they relate to the Treaty of *Reſwick*, and directly prov'd from the very Words of the firſt and fourth Article in it, That the *French* King's acknowledgment of the Pretended Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, &c. is not only an Affront to His Majeſty and the Kingdoms He is poſſeſs'd of; but a Literal Infraction of the Peace. Let us Examine into his other Reaſons which he gives us againſt a Rupture with *France*.

He tells us, that when any *other Prince has Invaded our Allies, the Laws of Confederacy enjoyn us to take part with him, and that the Ballance of Power is of the laſt Conſequence to be preſerv'd*; and if any ſuch thing can be made out, he ſeems reſolv'd to quit his Party and ſtand up vigorouſly for a War with *France* Wherefore to bring over ſuch a Conſiderable Adverſary to the Common Cauſe of the *Chriſtian* World, I ſhall make appear, That he has both Invaded our Allies, and made a downright Breach in the Ballance of Power.

To poſſeſs himſelf of anothers Man's Right, in my ſenſe, is to Invade him, to bring Numerous Armies into the Field, to Garriſon Fortreſſes, and oppoſe the Paſſage of an Im-

perial Army into their own Territories, *Milan*, *Naples* and *Sicily* being devolv'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by the Death of *Charles* the Second late King of *Spain*, is very much of the ſame Complexion; and if we have enter'd into a League Offenſive and Defenſive with His Imperial Majeſty, and other Princes and States, as we aſſuredly have, we are bound to attack *France* by way of Diverſion, and enter into a War as long as her Armies continue in the Dominions of our Allies, or oppoſe their peaceable poſſeſſing themſelves of what the Laws of God and Nature direct ſhould be their own.

It may be pretended here, That the King of *France* does but aſſiſt his Grandſon and Ally, That he did not Attack the *Germans* firſt, but the *Germans* fell upon him, That the King of *Spain* left the Inheritance of all his Dominions to the Duke of *Anjou*, and that he does but Conform himſelf to the late King's Will. But if he aſſiſts his Grandſon in doing ill, that is, taking Poſſeſſion of another Prince his, our Confederate's Inheritance, if the Kingdoms in *Italy*, and Dukedom of *Milan* are Fiefs of the Empire, as is apparent from the firſt Donation of 'em, if the *Germans* Attack'd the

French

French only becauſe they diſputed their Paſſage, if the late King of *Spain* was ſo Delirious at the time of forging the pretended Will, and had actually made another when in his his Senſes, in favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, then the *French* have actually done the greateſt Injuſtice imaginable to our Allies, and we are bound by the Laws of Confederacy to declare an immediate War againſt 'em.

Next, 'tis but too viſible from the Preſent Grandeur of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. that there is an actual Breach in the Ballance of Power, and that by the Addition of ſo many Kingdoms, Provinces and States, there is no *Æquilibrium* of Power in the leaſt, between that Family and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which has been ſo wiſely provided for by our Anceſtors; and a Perſon of very little Penetration may find out the chief Inſtrument of this Unhappy Breach, tho' he has made a ſort of a Tool of his Grandſon, and that it is the Duty as well as Intereſt of every Prince in *Chriſtendom*, to bring down this Impoſtumation of Growth to its Primitive Dimenſions.

Our Author himſelf is free to own, *That a War which is Neceſſary, is Juſt*; and if a *Preventive* War be Neceſſary, he cannot but con-

clude with me, That it is alſo Juſt. I ſhall therefore forbear making any farther Scrutiny into the Matter of the *French* King's being the firſt Aggreſſor in Attacking our Ally the Emperor, under the Notion of Auxiliary Troops, and only take notice of his great Armaments by Sea and Land, his Amaſſment of Magazines, his Building Forts within Cannon-ſhot of the *Dutch*, and endeavour to ſhew, that an Immediate War is altogether Neceſſary, as well as Juſt, in order to anticipate his Deſigns, and divert the Storm, which all the Power of Man, if he has much longer time to put 'em in Practice, cannot hinder.

The Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Mantua* are already his, if he thinks fit to keep 'em, as without doubt he will, ſince he has three times the Number of the *Spaniſh* Troops in poſſeſſion of 'em. *Flanders* is his upon the ſame Account; *Cadiz* and the other Ports in the *Mediterranean*, may one Day be his, under pretence of Wintering or Victualing his Fleets in 'em, if we ſhew no greater Inclinations to drive 'em Home than the *Spaniard*; and our *Turkey* Trade, which is ſo very Beneficial to the Kingdom, with all the Commerce with the *Italian* Sea Ports, muſt of conſequence dwindle into nothing. Let

their

their Fortifications be once compleated at the *Streights-Mouth*, and what will *Lewis* care for the United Fleets of *England*; all they can do then, is to Lord it over the Ocean to no purpoſe, fling a Bomb or two within half a Mile of *Dunkirk*, and *Calice*, ſpend our Powder and Ball to draw down the *French* Peaſants to take a View of our Fleet Royal, and laugh at us for not declaring ſooner againſt 'em, when we might have done ſomething beſides making a ſhew of our ſelves.

As theſe will be the undoubted conſequences of any farther delay, ſo it is in our Power as yet to prevent them, their Plate Fleet is not yet arriv'd in order to carry on their Fortifications which lie unfiniſh'd for want of Money, and the only way to keep *Lewis* the Fourteenth from putting his Grandſon's Kingdoms into a poſture of Defence, is to find him Work at Home, and Attack him in his own Dominions. How might ev'n a good ſtrong Winter Guard diſturb him, and force him to caſt his Eye upon the Dangers that threaten his Provinces, while his Troops are in *Flanders* and *Italy* in order to ſecure what he has no Right to take into his Protection.

But the *French* King, ſays his very good

Advocate

Advocate that takes his part ſo heartily, has had ſuch a Regard for the Peace of *Reſwick*, in the minuteſt Branch of it, that tho' he might by way of Prevention, have ſtop'd the *Dutch* Garriſons in the cautionary Towns of *Flanders*, fell upon the Seven United Provinces, and over-ran their whole Country, before they were provided, by taking what Towns he would upon the *Rhine*, while the *Germans* had no Body of Troops ſufficient to make Head againſt him, and tho' he has not formerly been ſo punctual to his Word, yet ſince he has kept it to a Tittle at this Juncture, we are inexcuſable if we fall into a Rupture with him, who has done nothing but what is through virtue of his Alliance with *Spain*.

A Man need not be long in ſearch for an Anſwer to what has preceded, if he examine into the Nature of the *Dutch* being forc'd to Evacuate the Towns in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. They were not ſuffer'd to march out, till they had Decoy'd the beſt and greateſt Numbers of their Soldiers into the Service of *France*; and thoſe that were true to their Country, and could not be threatned or perſwaded to enter into their Pay, had tedious long Marches aſſign'd them thro' the Country,

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in ſo much that many of 'em fell Sick before they could reach *Maſtrich*, or the other Frontier Towns: However tho' he diſmiſs'd 'em Home to the Service of their own Soveraigns, he has not to this Day pay'd a Farthing, nor ever deſigns it, unleſs he is forc'd to it, of the many Millions thoſe Towns were put into the Hands of the States-General for. As for his having an opportunity to fall upon the *Dutch* and *Germans* at that Juncture, he would never have omitted it, take my Word for it, had he not foreſeen ſome Difficulties that the Empire would have been Alarm'd, that the *Italian* Princes would have declar'd againſt him as to the Affair of *Naples* and the *Milaneſe*, and ev'ry Prince in *Chriſtendom*, except *Spain*, would have had a juſt Abhorrence for a Breach of a Treaty he had ſo ſolemnly Sgn'd and Swore to in the Name of God and the Bleſſed Trinity.

No, he had the *Spaniſh Weſt-India* Trade to ſecure to himſelf and his Grandſon, he had Alliances to Concert, a King of *Portugal* and Duke of *Savoy* to deceive, an Elector of *Bavaria* to draw off from that very Intereſt that advanc'd him to the Government of the *Netherlands*, a Perfidious Prince of *Vaudemont* to deal with, that was ready to Deſert the beſt of Kings

that had befriended him, and the beſt of Cauſes he before had been Embark'd in for a Three Years continuance longer in the Government of *Milan*, an Elector of *Cologn* to Negotiate with, to Enſlave his Subjects by *French* Troops, and the Pope and other Princes to Wheedle into a ſtrict Neutrality, ſo that unleſs he would have actually loſt all theſe ſweet hopes, he could not have made a Rupture with either of thoſe Powers at that time of Day, elſe that very honeſt Prince would have taken an occaſion to viſit his Neighbours with his wonted Compliments of Fire and Sword a Year or two ſince.

Beſides, he had no excuſe for ſuch an Undertaking, he had Two hundred thouſand Men in Arms upon all occaſions, to prevent any Inſult from any Neighbouring Prince whatſoever, and every Potentate near his Dominions, the Emperor excepted, who was not half ſo powerful as himſelf, had diſarm'd themſelves, and Caſhier'd the greateſt part of their Troops, ſo that he could neither fear an Invaſion of his Territories, nor be unprepar'd, if the Skies ſhould have fall'n; that is, any of his Neighbours inſulted him, without ſuch a thing as a Grand Alliance, which his Spies in the

the ſeveral Courts, muſt have found out and acquainted him with, before it could have been brought to Perfection.

As theſe are the Reaſons which withheld the *French* King from entring into a New War, or at leaſt would render ſuch a War unjuſtifiable, ſo the Reader is refer'd back to thoſe which have been giv'n in favour of our breaking the Peace with him, which will make us inexcuſeable, and tranſmit our want of due care for the Preſervation of the *Engliſh* Honour down to Poſterity, if we do not comply with 'em. Our Laws, our Religion, our Lives, our Trade, our Credit, which has ſo long held the Ballance, and all that is valuable to us as Men and Chriſtians, are utterly loſt without it; for unleſs we put a Hook in the Noſtrils of this Leviathan, and prevent him from preying upon us, there is nothing ſo certain as our utmoſt Ruine.

A War with *Spain* is altogether neceſſary, ſays the Pamphlet, but if we ſhould put the Queſtion to the Author of it, and ask him, How it is poſſible to have a War with the one, and not fight with the other? I'll engage to make it appear he would be put to a Nonplus. The two Kingdoms are too cloſely united, and their Intereſts of late ſo interwoven toge-

ther, that they are rendred inſeparable, and there is no wounding the one, but through the other's ſide.

Would the *French* indeed pay ſuch a deference to the Treaty of *Reſwick*, as to ſtand ſtill, and without any Armament to prevent it, ſee us fall upon the *Spaniſh* Plate Fleet, look tamely upon us while we took Poſſeſſion of *Carthagena*, *Porto Bello*, and the reſt of the Harbours and Towns in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, for our Ally and Confederate the Emperor, ſomething might be done in the Matter, and it would be our Intereſt not to break with them in ſuch a Caſe; but as we have no ſuch proſpect in view, nor can hope for any thing like it from the known Temper of that Ambitious Prince, and the Terms upon which he has taken *Spain* into his Protection, ſo I queſtion not but to induce the Reader to conclude with me, That an Actual War with both Nations will be more beneficial to us, than with *Spain* ſeparately, unleſs the *French* Auxiliaries were to be kept at home.

It is not to be diſputed but the Maintainance of an Army in *Italy* coſts the *French* vaſt Sums of Money, that the Carriage of things neceſſary for their Subſiſtence is very difficult, that Mountains almoſt Inacceſſable are to be

Travell'd

Travell'd over before you can reach the Place of their Encampments; yet as it muſt ſtand the Emperor in much greater Sums, to bring his Troops, Ammunition, and Proviſion from *Germany*, and the Grand Alliance muſt be at the greateſt part of the Charge, his Revenues not being able to ſupport it; ſo we ought either to oblige the *French* King to accept of a Neutrality, or actually force him to withdraw his Troops from the *Milaneſe*, in order to ſecure his own Territories.

His Imperial Majeſty has no Ports in the *Mediterranean* to Land Forces at to Drive out, has neither *Final* nor *Genoa* to permit him to Debark his Troops at, no fertile Country like *Milan*, to ſubſiſt his Armies in, and we muſt either declare a War againſt our old Enemy, or God knows what will become of our old Ally and Confederate; the *French* will pour in Thouſands upon Thouſands, to drive his Army out of *Italy*, which muſt of conſequence return from whence it came, unleſs the *Engliſh* give that great Deſtroyer of Mankind a ſpeedy Diverſion.

Beſides, the Temper of the *Venetians* renders ſuch a Declaration of War, abſolutely neceſſary, the Politicks of their State altogether require it, and the wavering Condition the

Senators are in, makes it appear, that without ſome haſty Reſolution in favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, from theſe Nations, they muſt at laſt cloſe with *Spain*, which will infallibly be the ſtrongeſt ſide, if *France* be ſtill ſuffer'd without any Efforts on our ſide for the ſake of His Imperial Majeſty, to ſend in her Numerous Auxiliaries into the States of *Italy*.

That wiſe Republick has now an Ambaſſador with us, ſent on purpoſe to feel the Pulſe of the Nation, and get the knowledge of our Deſigns, that ſhe may regulate her Motions by them, and behave her ſelf in ſuch a Manner as may be moſt conducive to her Intereſt, and we cannot win her over to the Emperor's Party, otherwiſe than by the Methods before propos'd, ſince if ſhe muſt declare her ſelf, as certainly two ſuch Armies in her Bowels, will ſpeedily make her, ſhe will give ſuch Proofs of her Antient Wiſdom, as to joyn with thoſe that are ſtrongeſt, which I have told you before, muſt needs be the *French* and *Spaniards*, without a timely Declaration.

The Advantages of a Conjunctive War before a Separate War, that is, a War with *France* and *Spain* together, will be ſo much the more profitable to us, by how much the more Wealth can be acquir'd from the two Nations,

than

than from one ; and if our Fleets are ſo much ſuperiour in ſtrength to theirs, as he is ready to affirm, and I take for granted, we have no more to do than to inſult the King of *France* his Dominions with thoſe of his Grandſon, and commit Depredations where ever we pleaſe.

An Auxiliary War would lay us under greater Inconveniences than an open and declar'd Rupture, for we ſhould ſtill have the ſame Number of Men and Ships to deal with, the ſame ſtrength, nay infinitely more in *Italy* and *Flanders* to Act againſt, without the ſame opportunity of being helpful to the *Germans*, our Allies the *Dutch*, and our ſelves. Their Ships would be perpetually cruizing upon us, under the Notion of *Spaniſh* Auxiliaries, and under *Spaniſh* Commiſſions, when 'twould be reckon'd as a direct Breach of the Peace, for us to make Repriz:ls on the Ships of that Nation: They would have as many Privateers fitted out, as in time of a declar'd War, and would be equally deſtructive to our Trade and Navigation, and we ſhould labour under all the Hardſhips and Difficulties of a War, ſhould have our Merchants Ruin'd, our Subjects Impriſon'd, our Kingdom Impoveriſh'd, without any hope of a Fortunate Adventure to

make

make amends for our Loſſes; in ſhort, that is, we ſhould have all the *Inconveniencies* of a War, without the leaſt ſhare of the *Conveniencies* that ſometimes attend it.

We own the late War with the *French* enter'd into againſt the Duke of *Savoy*, was highly expenſive, and all the Reaſons we have for entring into a War, is to reduce the Exorbitant Greatneſs of *France* within its due Bounds. Let the *French* King quit *Milan* and *Flanders*, and leave the Emperor to take Poſſeſſion of his avow'd Rights to thoſe Dominions, and the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the Grand Alliance will have no more to ſay to him, after his accounting for the Affront put upon our King and Parliament, otherwiſe he muſt be at far greater Expences than in the *Savoyard* War, he having a more Puiſſant Enemy to deal with, twice the Number of Forces to pay, and the Country, which is made the Seat of the War, incomparably more Remote than the Principality of *Piedmont*; and tho' he has the King of *Spain* and Duke of *Savoy* on his ſide, he has that which over ballances the Account, and that is, both their Forces to pay out of his own Pocket.

If we can ſo eaſily poſſeſs our ſelves of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, why may we not take the ſame

ſame Liberty with what belongs to the *French* in the Sea? And if there is ſo little difficulty in taking *Carthagena*, which is the Bulwark of Strength to all its Kingdoms in thoſe Parts, with what facility may we be Maſters of *Martinego*, *Canada*, and all the other *French* Plantations in that Weſtern Ocean. There is no compariſon between the Strength of the firſt and Weakneſs of the laſt, than there is between the Riches of one and the other, which thoſe *French* that are gone over to *Spaniſh* Mines in order to regulate the Trade of thoſe Seas, I doubt not, by this time know the difference of.

Yet after all, I am apt to think, tho' in Q. *Elizabeth*'s and *Oliver*'s Days, we made what Profit we pleas'd of Poor *Jack Spaniard*. The Conqueſt of *Cuba* and *Hiſpaniola* will not be ſo ſoon brought about, as it is ſpoken of, *France* will hinder if ſhe can, and our way to bring all theſe tempting Advantages to bear, is to fall foul upon the *French* at Home, who have given us occaſion, in order to prevent 'em from ſending their Fleet abroad, which otherwiſe may be capable of obſtructing our Deſigns. What is to be done, muſt be done quickly, and the Iron muſt be ſtruck while it is hot, before they can Fortifie and Entrench themſelves, before they have provided for the Defence of thoſe remote

King-

Kingdoms and Provinces, and are in a Poſture of rendring our Attempts Ineffectual and Succeſsleſs; then ſhall we find the Fruits of an Honourable and Juſt War, to be far ſuperiour to thoſe of an Idle Ignominious Peace; and having humbled *France*, and reduc'd *Spain* into a narrower, by cutting off ſome Provinces from her, which were as ſo many Tumors or Excreſcencies that grew from her, ſhall enjoy the Return for our Labours, in ſitting under our own Vines without any diſturbance for the future.

Here I might fairly take my leave of the Gentleman that has occaſion'd me this trouble, but I ought firſt to commend him for his Civility in leaving the Diſpute in hand to *His Majeſty's Prudence*, who at laſt *knows better than he*, tho' he took the liberty ſometime before to adviſe him: I muſt end with him in my Submiſſion to His and His Wiſe Parliaments Direction, being well ſatisfied, that whatever Turn of Affairs ſhall offer it ſelf from the Reſult of the Confidence they mutually repoſe in each other, will tend to the Honour of His Majeſty, the Good and Proſperity of theſe Kingdoms, and the Preſervation of the Rights of our Allies and Confederates.

FINIS.